

Employment in health care and social assistance 2006-2016

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Highlights

- Across non-metro census divisions (CDs), employment in health care and social assistance services increased by 14% (2006-2016), compared to a 23% increase across all Ontario CDs.
- Within non-metro CDs, employment in health care and social assistance services represented 12.9% of total employment in 2016, up from 11.0% in 2006.
- Across non-metro CDs, there was a wide range in employment change in health care and social assistance, from an increase of 25% in the CD of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry to no change in the Prince Edward CD.

Why look at employment by industry sector?

Employment change in each sector is due to a change in demand and due to a change in the labour needed to produce the outputs. Demand for health services is also influenced by the age structure as the demand peaks in the last years of life.

This Fact Sheet shows the level and change of employment¹ in health care and social assistance² for each census division (CD) from 2006 to 2016.

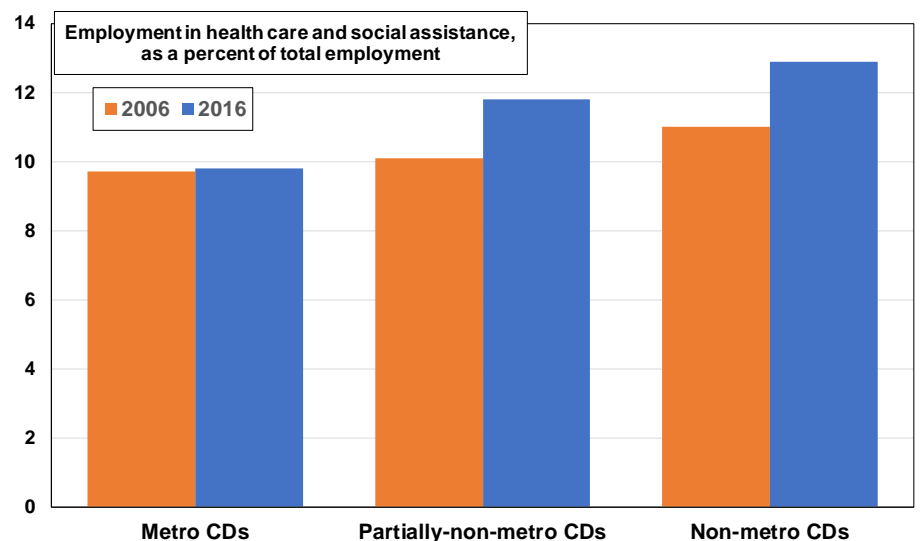
Findings³

Across non-metro⁴ CDs in 2016, employment in health care⁵ represented 12.9% of total employment, up from 11.9% in 2006 (Figure 1 and Table 1).

In non-metro CDs, employment in health care and social assistance increased by 14% from 2006 to 2016, compared to 23% for Ontario as a whole.

The largest increase was in the CD of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry (25%) whereas there was no change in the Prince Edward CD.

Figure 1 In non-metro census divisions, employment in health care & social assistance was 12.9% of total employment in 2016, up from 11% in 2006



Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Population, Table 97-561-XCB2006013 and 2016 Census of Population, Table 98-400-X2016292.

Chart by RayD.Bollman@sasktel.net

The non-metro CDs that were the most intensive in health care were the northern CDs of Manitoulin (1.7) and Kenora (1.6) (2nd last column of Table 1). The non-metro CDs that were generally more intensive in health care had a higher share with an Aboriginal Identity and/or an older population. Only 4 non-metro CDs have a health employment intensity below 1.

Summary

Employment in health care and social assistance in non-metro CDs grew by 14% from 2006 to 2016, lower than the 23% growth for Ontario as a whole.

Employment in health services in non-metro areas grew at the same rate as in metro areas from 1997 to 2009 but employment levels have been generally flat during the 2009 to 2018 period⁶.

¹ The employment is shown in terms of the place of residence of the individual rather than the place of work or location of job.

² Each sector is defined in the accompanying "Tables of employment by sector and by census division, 2006 and 2016".

³ Employment for 1996-2018 is shown in the "Supplementary charts: Number employed in each sector in non-metro areas"

⁴ Defined in "Rural Ontario's Demography: Census Update 2016." **Focus on Rural Ontario** (Guelph: Rural Ontario Institute, March) (<http://www.ruralontarioinstitute.ca/focus-on-rural-ontario.aspx>).

⁵ This is the largest sector in non-metro CDs (see Figure 1 in the Fact Sheet "Employment by sector: Overview, 2006 – 2016").

⁶ See Figure 41 in the supplementary charts.

Table 1

Number employed ¹ in health care and social assistance by census division, Ontario, 2006 and 2016												
Name of census division (CD)	CD ID	All industry sectors			Health care and social assistance (NAICS 62)							
		Number employed ¹		Percent change	Number employed ¹		Percent change	Percent (share) of CD employment		Relative intensity of employment ²		Change
		2006	2016		2006	2016		2006	2016	2006	2016	
Metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in health care and social assistance from 2006 to 2016												
Greater Sudbury	3553	79,825	81,935	3	9,915	12,120	22	12.4	14.8	1.31	1.37	0.05
Peel	3521	638,920	730,875	14	43,505	59,270	36	6.8	8.1	0.72	0.75	0.03
Halton	3524	247,200	297,760	20	19,535	27,385	40	7.9	9.2	0.84	0.85	0.01
Hamilton	3525	258,755	271,990	5	30,290	36,280	20	11.7	13.3	1.24	1.23	-0.01
York	3519	492,525	590,650	20	37,090	50,515	36	7.5	8.6	0.80	0.79	-0.01
Ottawa	3506	448,735	501,090	12	43,255	54,615	26	9.6	10.9	1.02	1.01	-0.01
Brant	3529	66,830	69,190	4	6,800	7,915	16	10.2	11.4	1.08	1.06	-0.02
Toronto	3520	1,311,695	1,437,540	10	116,975	143,250	22	8.9	10.0	0.94	0.92	-0.02
Metro CDs		3,544,485	3,981,030	12	307,365	391,350	27	8.7	9.8	0.92	0.91	-0.01
Partially-non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in health care and social assistance from 2006 to 2016												
Hastings	3512	65,120	63,910	-2	6,410	7,990	25	9.8	12.5	1.04	1.15	0.11
Essex	3537	199,045	189,680	-5	19,540	23,440	20	9.8	12.4	1.04	1.14	0.10
Thunder Bay	3558	76,405	71,850	-6	10,655	12,270	15	13.9	17.1	1.48	1.58	0.10
Niagara	3526	222,770	222,075	0	21,570	25,920	20	9.7	11.7	1.02	1.08	0.05
Simcoe	3543	227,850	251,960	11	21,120	27,990	33	9.3	11.1	0.98	1.03	0.05
Waterloo	3530	269,265	291,055	8	21,845	28,120	29	8.1	9.7	0.86	0.89	0.03
Durham	3518	308,890	343,740	11	27,980	36,610	31	9.1	10.7	0.96	0.98	0.03
Dufferin	3522	30,925	35,055	13	2,490	3,280	32	8.1	9.4	0.85	0.86	0.01
Elgin	3534	45,140	44,120	-2	4,875	5,475	12	10.8	12.4	1.14	1.15	0.00
Sudbury	3552	9,905	9,965	1	1,050	1,210	15	10.6	12.1	1.12	1.12	0.00
Peterborough	3515	67,715	66,635	-2	8,430	9,495	13	12.4	14.2	1.32	1.32	0.00
Frontenac	3510	74,140	75,620	2	10,475	12,105	16	14.1	16.0	1.50	1.48	-0.02
Middlesex	3539	227,425	233,840	3	28,485	33,115	16	12.5	14.2	1.33	1.31	-0.02
Wellington	3523	113,575	124,370	10	9,675	11,460	18	8.5	9.2	0.90	0.85	-0.05
Lennox and Addington	3511	20,160	20,805	3	2,640	2,995	13	13.1	14.4	1.39	1.33	-0.06
Prescott and Russell	3502	43,630	47,535	9	4,625	5,350	16	10.6	11.3	1.12	1.04	-0.08
Leeds and Grenville	3507	50,810	49,830	-2	6,355	6,670	5	12.5	13.4	1.32	1.24	-0.09
Partially-non-metro CDs		2,052,770	2,142,045	4	208,220	253,495	22	10.1	11.8	1.07	1.09	0.02
Non-metro census divisions sorted by change in relative intensity ² of employment in health care and social assistance from 2006 to 2016												
Rainy River	3559	10,795	9,535	-12	1,460	1,655	13	13.5	17.4	1.43	1.60	0.17
Chatham-Kent	3536	56,720	48,815	-14	5,355	6,160	15	9.4	12.6	1.00	1.17	0.17
Algoma	3557	55,210	51,350	-7	6,900	8,030	16	12.5	15.6	1.32	1.44	0.12
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	3501	54,465	54,030	-1	5,765	7,185	25	10.6	13.3	1.12	1.23	0.11
Lambton	3538	66,370	60,020	-10	7,020	7,960	13	10.6	13.3	1.12	1.23	0.11
Kenora	3560	30,660	29,245	-5	4,500	5,210	16	14.7	17.8	1.55	1.65	0.09
Nipissing	3548	41,085	38,965	-5	5,335	6,170	16	13.0	15.8	1.37	1.46	0.09
Cochrane	3556	40,535	39,280	-3	4,840	5,740	19	11.9	14.6	1.26	1.35	0.09
Northumberland	3514	40,040	40,095	0	3,895	4,810	23	9.7	12.0	1.03	1.11	0.08
Parry Sound	3549	19,690	19,770	0	2,320	2,785	20	11.8	14.1	1.25	1.30	0.05
Bruce	3541	34,270	33,250	-3	3,095	3,630	17	9.0	10.9	0.96	1.01	0.05
Muskoka	3544	30,190	30,125	0	2,730	3,270	20	9.0	10.9	0.96	1.00	0.05
Renfrew	3547	48,970	49,795	2	5,500	6,530	19	11.2	13.1	1.19	1.21	0.02
Grey	3542	48,365	46,890	-3	5,685	6,395	12	11.8	13.6	1.24	1.26	0.02
Manitoulin	3551	5,765	5,475	-5	945	1,025	8	16.4	18.7	1.73	1.73	-0.01
Kawartha Lakes	3516	37,245	35,460	-5	4,185	4,510	8	11.2	12.7	1.19	1.17	-0.01
Oxford	3532	56,030	58,945	5	5,025	5,880	17	9.0	10.0	0.95	0.92	-0.03
Haldimand-Norfolk	3528	57,155	54,790	-4	6,035	6,415	6	10.6	11.7	1.12	1.08	-0.04
Perth	3531	42,210	42,515	1	3,985	4,430	11	9.4	10.4	1.00	0.96	-0.04
Haliburton	3546	7,485	7,735	3	665	745	12	8.9	9.6	0.94	0.89	-0.05
Timiskaming	3554	15,820	15,210	-4	2,050	2,165	6	13.0	14.2	1.37	1.31	-0.06
Prince Edward	3513	12,445	11,415	-8	1,510	1,515	0	12.1	13.3	1.28	1.23	-0.06
Huron	3540	31,775	30,465	-4	3,185	3,215	1	10.0	10.6	1.06	0.97	-0.09
Lanark	3509	33,145	34,375	4	4,150	4,265	3	12.5	12.4	1.33	1.15	-0.18
Non-metro CDs		876,440	847,550	-3	96,135	109,695	14	11.0	12.9	1.16	1.20	0.03
Ontario		6,473,695	6,970,625	8	611,720	754,540	23	9.4	10.8	1.00	1.00	0.00

1. The number employed is the "experienced workforce" which includes individuals employed during the week before the census (in mid-May) plus individuals who were unemployed but had worked since January 1st of the previous year.

2. The relative intensity of employment (or the relative specialization of employment) (location quotient) is calculated as the ratio of the percent (share) of employment in a given sector in a given census division divided by the percent (share) of employment in the given sector at the Ontario level. Thus, an intensity greater than 1.0 indicates that the census division has a greater share of employment in the given sector than we see at the Ontario level.

Source: Statistics Canada. 2006 Census of Population, Table 97-561-XCB2006013 and 2016 Census of Population, Table 98-400-X2016292.